

Dr. Gould described the following new species of *Helix*, from the Shells of the Exploring Expedition.

HELIX LABIOSA. Testa depresso-conica, subtus convexa, arcè umbilicata, luteo-cornea, pilis sericeis quincuncialiter dispositis undique villosa : spira anfr. 6 convexis, ultimo immodicè crescente et pone labrum valdè contracto : apertura angusta, lunata ; labro albo, latè revolutò ; fauce lividâ. Lat. $\frac{7}{10}$, alt. $\frac{4}{10}$ poll. *Hab.* Astoria, Oregon.

Closely allied to *H. palliata*, but is smaller, lacks the tooth on the columella, which, with the greater convexity beneath, and the rapid enlargement of the last whorl near the aperture, are sufficiently distinctive characters. It seems to be nearly like *H. Columbiana*, Lea, a shell with which I am not acquainted.

HELIX LORICATA. Testa parva, depressa, flavo-viridis, arcè umbilicata, squamulis crescentiformibus undique loricata, subtus convexa : spira anfr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ convexiusculis, arcè volutis, ultimo supernè ad peripheriam subangulato : apertura contracta, lunata, trilobata, dente laterali, dente basali, et dente columellari lamelliformi ringens ; peristomate albo, reflexo, callo copioso conjuncto. Lat. $\frac{1}{4}$, alt. $\frac{3}{10}$ poll. *Hab.* California.

Form much like *H. inflecta*, but smaller, and teeth less developed. Its peculiar surface, resembling a scaly coat of mail, is highly characteristic.

HELIX DEVIA. Testa orbiculato-depressa, obliquè striata, dilutè viridi-cornea, umbilico modico canaliculato perforata : spira anfr. 6 convexis, ultimo ad peripheriam rotundato : apertura transversa, obliquè lunata, ad anfractum penultimum unidentata, dente trigono ; labro albo, latè reflexo, ad basim horizontali, umbilicum aliquanto ambiente. Lat. $\frac{4}{5}$, alt. $\frac{9}{20}$ poll. *Hab.* Oregon.

Much like *H. pedestris*, but more solid, and lacks the peculiar wrinkling of the epidermis. The lip is more broadly reflected, and the aperture toothed. Placed by the side of the southern variety of *H. palliata*, somewhat blanched, it would hardly be distinguished except by the umbilicus.

HELIX GULOSA. Testa globulosa, crassa, rudis, sub-perforata, obsoletè carinata, pallidè castanea, colore saturatori nibilata, et interdum fasciata : spira anfr. 6 rotundatis, striatis ;

ultimo amplissimo, et obsoletè costato-carinato; suturâ profundâ: apertura magna, rotundata, fauce lividâ; labro modicè reflexo, albido, propè columellam latiore, umbilicum rimatum tegente. Lat. $1\frac{1}{10}$, alt. $\frac{4}{5}$, apert. $\frac{3}{5}$ poll. *Hab.* New South Wales.

Remarkable for the great altitude of its outer whorl and its large aperture. It is like *H. Californianus* in form, *H. albolaris* in texture, and *H. badia* in color.

HELIX ZICZAC. T. parva, rotundata, depressa, stramineo-albida, lineolis obliquis fulminantibus fuscis picta, et laminis acutis confertis reflexis pilosis lyrata: subtus convexa, umbilico magno scalariformi perforata: spira anfr. 6 convexis, angustis: apertura subcircularis, ad basim subangulata; labro simplici, propè umbilicum reflexo. Lat. $\frac{3}{10}$, alt. $\frac{1}{6}$ poll. *Hab.* New Zealand.

A very beautiful shell, unlike any other described except *H. dissimilis*, D'Orb., which is larger, more dotted, and is not noted as hairy. In general form, striation, umbilicus, &c., it is like *H. striata*.

HELIX PEDESTRIS. Testa rudis, depresso-globosa, latè perforata, luteo-cornea, ad apicem virens, striis incrementalibus conspicuis inequalibus, et striis minutissimis confertis volventibus decussata: spira anfr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ convexiusculis; ultimo ventricoso, prope aperturam deflexo: apertura obliqua, transversa, rotundato-lunaris; peristomate reflexo, albo, ad basim dilatato, juxta columellam sinuato. Lat. $\frac{7}{8}$, alt. $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. *Hab.* New South Wales.

It has the shape and aspect of *H. zaleta*, but is more like *H. profunda* inferiorly.

Instead of the usual sliding motion of the Helices, the mollusk of this shell flexes its foot into about four vertical undulations, so as to touch the plane of motion at as many points only; and these undulations pass from the head towards the tail, as in the motions of a caterpillar or a millipede.

HELIX STRIGOSA. Testa orbicularis, depressa, scabrata, latè umbilicata, cinereo-grisea vel fuscescente, fasciis linearibus volventibus pallidè fuscis interdum subtus notata: spira anfr. 5 convexiusculis; ultimo angulato et prope aperturam deflexo: apertura circularis; labro simplici, continuo. Lat. $\frac{9}{10}$, alt. $\frac{2}{3}$ poll. *Hab.* Interior of Oregon.

Of the shells of this continent, it may be compared with *H.*

alternata in form ; but in its opaque and rugged aspect, and in most of its characters, it nearly resembles *H. alpina* of Europe.

HELIX SPORTELLA. Testa planulata, fragilis, nitida, luteo-cornea, subtus concava, latè umbilicata, lineis incrementi conspicuis et lineis volventibus subtilissimis confertim decussata : anfr. 5, ultimo magno ; suturâ profundâ : apertura rotundata, infra subangulata ; labro acuto, simplici. Lat. $\frac{1}{2}$, alt. $\frac{1}{4}$ poll. *Hab.* Puget Sound, Oregon.

Much like *H. concava*, but has a smaller umbilicus, and larger aperture, and the transverse incisions of the striæ are sufficiently distinctive.

HELIX MUTATA. T. orbicularis, depressa, tenuis, cerina, infrâ rotundata : spira anfr. 4 convexis, nitidis, junioribus glabratis, majoribus suprâ crassi-striatis, subangulatis ; sutura impressa : subtus glabra, sulcis radiantibus remotis radiatim divisa, umbilico modico perforata ; apertura ampla, lunata, basi subangulata ; labro simplici. Lat. $\frac{3}{16}$, alt. $\frac{3}{16}$. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro.

Not unlike *H. alliardia*, or small specimens of *H. cellaria*, in general aspect ; but it is more globose and coarsely rib-striate, like *H. Pennsylvanica*. It may be *H. insignis*, D'Orb.

HELIX LYRATA (COUTHOUY MS.). Testa minuta, depressa, rufo-cornea, umbilicata : spira anfr. 4 cylindricis, et striis elevatis confertis lyratis ; suturâ canaliculatâ : apertura circularis ; labro simplici. Lat. $\frac{1}{5}$, alt. $\frac{1}{10}$ poll. *Hab.* Terra del Fuego.

About the size and color of *H. rupestris*, but more depressed, and with a less expanded umbilicus. It may be *H. costellata*, D'Orb.

A paper was communicated by Prof. James Hall, on the geological relations of the fossil cranium mentioned on a preceding page, and called *Castoroides Ohioensis*.

The cranium was received from Rev. Benjamin Hall, D. D., President of Geneva College, and was discovered in a swamp on the farm of Gen. W. H. Adams, of Clyde. The situation in which it was found is an elevated plateau or level tract of land, a portion only of which would be denominated a swamp, though the whole surface is covered with a peaty soil which supports a